

**INSURANCE.**  
C. H. HAYES, President. W. H. MOORE, Secretary.

**BLUFF CITY Insurance Company,**  
285 Main St.,  
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

**PUBLIC LEDGER.**  
OFFICE—No. 12 MADISON STREET.  
MEMPHIS:  
Thursday Evening, Dec. 7, 1876.

The subscription price of the **PUBLIC LEDGER** is \$8 per annum for the Daily, and \$2 per annum for the Weekly—Postage free.

**THE PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK.**  
We have reached another stage in the proceedings which legally ensue a Presidential election. The Presidential electors of all the States met yesterday at their respective State capitals, as required by the Constitution, and cast their votes for President and Vice President. One hundred and eighty-four regular and uncontested votes were cast for Tilden and Hendricks, being within one of a majority. In Oregon, where the Hayes electors had a majority of the popular vote, it was claimed that one of them named Watts was ineligible by reason of being postmaster, an office of profit at the time of his election. The Supreme Court of Oregon has held in a similar case the ineligibility of the candidate. The question arises and is yet to settle whether this creates a vacancy to be filled by the remainder of the college of electors or elects the candidate on the opposite ticket receiving the highest vote. If it were merely an office of profit, or a seat in the Legislature, it would follow that the next highest candidate would be elected. In the early days of the government it seems to have been the intention to constitute a college of solid citizens, with vested authority and large discretion, to be exercised according to their best judgment. But it soon came to pass that the people took the matter into their own hands, and in voting for electors voted through them directly for their choice for the Presidency. There is no statute requiring an elector to vote with the ticket upon which he was chosen, but there are precedents and public opinion, stronger than any written law. There is no doubt that if the declared popular vote in Oregon was correct, the people intended to elect Hayes electors. A nice technical question is here raised, to be decided in Congress or by the Supreme Court of the United States. The canvassing boards of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, in defiance of facts and returns, have counted in Hayes. Tilden carried Louisiana by a majority of 8000. This is thrown out on the bare charge that there was not a full and free election in the Democratic parishes. The Board was composed of the worst partisans, whose minds were made up before the election. Governor McEnery issued certificates to the Tilden electors, and the Democrats will claim that those votes shall be counted. This will revive the old question of the legality of the Kellogg government. The Tilden electors and McEnery are acting under the advice of the most prominent lawyers of the country. Claiming the full vote of Oregon and of the three prostrate States the Republicans will insist that Hayes is elected by a majority of one electoral vote. The ex-postmaster of Oregon, however, has no certificate from the Governor. That is held by Crozier, a Democrat. Republican committees have been appointed by the Senate and Democratic committees by the House, to investigate Southern elections. Taken altogether it is a beautiful legal muddle. We will have comparative quiet until the 14th of February, when the two Houses will meet in joint convention to count the electoral votes. There will be two sets from at least four States, and the count may last for days and weeks. Grant has backed square down from his military role since Fish threatened to resign and the Democrats began to talk of impeachment, and we now believe that either Tilden or Hayes will be peacefully inaugurated. We can live under either. If Hayes can afford to accept a place obtained in an illegal manner we can better afford to wait for another election. We shall, however, have hopes of Tilden's inauguration until the end.

## BIographical.

**Personal Sketches of the Members of the Fortieth General Assembly of Tennessee.**  
(Under this heading we propose to give, from time to time, a short sketch of each member of the Legislature.)

**WILLIAM P. TOLLY.**  
William Polk Tolly, Representative elect from Lincoln county to the lower house of the incoming Legislature, was born November 7, 1833, at Lynchburg, now the county seat of Moore county. He was therefore thirty-seven years old the day of his and the Presidential election. James K. Polk was elected Governor in 1839, and in honor of the event and the man the name Polk was bestowed on the subject of this sketch. He received an academic education in the vicinity of his birthplace, and attended the East Tennessee University at Knoxville, and Union University at Marietta, each one session, but lacked two years of completing the course. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction; a farmer by occupation, and married. During the war he was captain of a company in the First Tennessee Confederate regiment, Virginia army; was disabled at Gaines' Mill, in front of Richmond, in 1862, the second day of the seven days' battles; afterward, when only partially recovered, joined the cavalry and did good service as a scout. He is not a member of any church except by affinity with the primitive Baptist church, toward which he is inclined. Mr. Tolly was a member of the State Senate of 1871-72 from the district composed of Lincoln and Franklin counties. In the same years he edited the Lincoln County News; was a delegate to the State Democratic Convention in 1872, and was one of the first to adopt the Greeley movement, which he favored to prevent the movement of disintegration headed by A. S. Colyar, Henry S. Foote and others. He made the race for nomination for Congress in his district—the Fifth—in 1874, and was the third foremost candidate in a list of six. Mr. Bright, the successful candidate, very clearly intimated to Mr. Tolly's friends after the Convention that he regarded him as his ablest competitor on the stump, especially when they both took the same side. He is an advocate of low taxes on the basis of a compromise of the State debt, which he holds is the only practicable disposal that can be made of it short of repudiation. He held to the view in the canvass that the people are unable to bear an increase of taxation; 40 cents is insufficient to pay the interest and defray current expenses of the State; the Democratic platform forbids going beyond 40 cents; therefore, there is no alternative left but to repudiate or compromise, one or the other, so as to reduce taxes; there is no sense in keeping up a forty cents tax when that rate will not accomplish the purpose. On this platform Mr. Tolly will be a candidate for Speaker of the House. He believes that, in consequence of the unsettled condition of national finances and the monetary stringency, the conventional interest law should be repealed, and the rate limited to six per cent. Among other things, Mr. Tolly insists that both United States Senators ought to be thoroughly committed to the Western idea of national currency—the legal-tender system. No nominations were made in Lincoln county for the Legislature previous to the late election, the county being nearly all one way. Three Democrats ran and one Republican. The State debt was the main issue of the canvass. Mr. Tolly ran ahead of Kercheval, his closest competitor, 103 votes; about doubled Carrigan, the next foremost, and more than trebled Montgomery, the Republican. A man of experience, fine intelligence and education, and progressive, liberal views, he cannot fail to wield a large influence in the next Legislature.

**A SENSATION SPOILED.**  
We gave but little credence to the rumored conference between Governor Hayes and leading Southern men, with a view to effecting a compromise. It seems, however, that Colonel W. H. Roberts, of the New Orleans Times, on his way to Washington, called on Governor Hayes, on his own account entirely, and had a long talk with him. When he arrived at Washington he was interviewed and made the following statement:

On my way from Cincinnati to Washington I stopped at Columbus to see Governor Hayes. I was there not credited for anybody but for the New Orleans Times. I had a letter of introduction from Mr. Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, and one from J. B. Stevenson. I had a conversation with Mr. Hayes, of some two or three hours' duration, perhaps, at the house of General Comly. We talked of the Southern situation very freely, and he expressed some regret that the pacification of the South had not been completed and the whole question settled. I had no authority from General Hampton or Mr. Lamar to make any proposition looking to a compromise, nor did I state that I had any authority. He asked me no questions about that at all. He spoke favorably and very pleasantly of Mr. Lamar. He said that General Hampton's course during the canvass had been a conserva-

tive one. Touching the matter of the late election and the Presidential question he said nothing.

Hayes considers himself elected or claims to be, and would not be likely to make any overtures or to commit himself in regard to a Southern policy so early. His speech soon after the election, in which he deplored the fate of the poor negroes under Democratic rule and said Northern men would have to move out of the South, would indicate very different ideas from those lately attributed to him.

SENATORS and members who have been looking into the practices of Congress since the government was founded, find that it has always required the concurrent action of the two houses to abrogate a joint rule as well as to adopt it. Under the uniform precedent, therefore, the twenty-second joint rule having been rescinded by but one house is now in force, and covers, of course, the counting of the electoral vote in February. The record of the two houses also shows that both perfected all of the legislation of the last session by virtue of the joint rules which continued in force from the preceding Congress.

No surprise is felt at the announcement that the three prostrate States of the South are counted for Hayes. The fact was accomplished in Washington weeks if not months ago. The announcement is a mere formality. It only remains to be seen what Congress will or can do, and we have no great faith in any relief from that source.

This Senate, by a party vote of 41 to 25, passed a resolution Tuesday appointing a committee inquiring into the elections of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida for the years 1874, '75, '76.

We give to-day further particulars of the Brooklyn horror, in which at least 315 lives were lost.

## FLORIDA.

**Writs of Quo Warranto Served on the Hayes Electors.**

**The Democratic Electors Vote for Tilden.**

**A Colored Hayes Elector as Messenger to Washington.**

**Visiting Statesmen Leaving for Home.**

TALLAHASSEE, November 7.—A quo warranto was issued and served on the Hayes electors yesterday before they cast their votes; also a bill of injunction was obtained on behalf of Gov. Drew against the members of the Canvassing Board, and the order was granted restraining them from completing the canvass on the basis of the vote as canvassed by a majority of the Board for electors. Attorney-General W. A. Coker, a member of the Canvassing Board, protested against the action of the Board in certifying to a majority of the votes in favor of the Hayes electors, and denounced the same as criminal and a gross falsification of the returns on file in the office of the Secretary of State. He also gave certificates of election to the Tilden electors, stating therein that the returns on file canvassed by the Board showed a clear majority for the Tilden and Hendricks electors.

The Democratic electors—Wilk Call, Robt. Bullock, Robt. B. Hilton and Jas. E. Young—met at the capitol in the office of the Attorney-General, and cast the vote of the State according to law. They also signed a petition to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, stating their legal election and praying that they might be recognized as the electors of the State. The visiting statesmen—Warble, Sattentall, Biddle, Sellers, Hay, Reid, Gibson, of Missouri; General Young and Governor Brown, of Georgia; Colonel Wiley and P. H. Smith, of Illinois; Governor Noyes and Mr. List, of Ohio; Generals Wallace and Barlow, and Mr. Chandler, left today. Messrs. Colt and Paris remain to meet the Congressional Committee.

The Republican electors met in the executive chambers and organized, electing F. C. Humphreys, President, and A. W. Leonard, Secretary. They cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler, and C. H. Pearce, colored, one of the electors, was selected as messenger to convey the returns to Washington.

## INDIANAPOLIS.

**Governor Hendricks' Views on the Situation.**  
INDIANAPOLIS, December 7.—The Journal publishes an interview with Governor Hendricks on the situation. He thinks the action of the returning boards in Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana are not in accordance with the laws of those States or the Federal Constitution, but hopes Congress will do justice and assert the true spirit of the Constitution. He does not believe the Vice President can declare who is elected, or that the two houses of Congress are simply witnesses as to the count, furnishing tellers to certify to the correct reading of the ballots. He relies upon the twenty-second joint rule, which he contended has been in operation since 1868, and declares it a legislative interpretation of the Constitution specially intended to meet such a crisis as the present. He admits the possibility of the House declaring Tilden President and the Senate declaring Hayes President, and that such a crisis would be of the most serious character and entail upon all parties the gravest responsibility. He declined to give any statement as to his recent meeting with Governor Tilden.

## OREGON.

**The Governor Denounced.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, December 7.—A Salem dispatch says the Republicans held a meeting last night to consider the action of Gov. Grover. Resolutions were passed denouncing him and calling upon the United States Senate to prevent him from taking his seat on the ground that he has willfully violated his oath. Prominent Republicans advised calm expressions of public opinion, and it is now thought no outbreak will occur.

## FOREIGN.

LOXDOX, December 7.—A dispatch to the Daily News, from Berlin, reports that the Russian war office has decided not to permit correspondents to join the army of occupation until it has crossed the frontier. The proposition to subject their reports to a species of censorship was rejected by the Czar himself.

Another diplomatic note from Gortschakoff explaining the cause and objects of military intervention is expected soon.

The publication of the Ruski Mir has been suspended for one month by the government, on account of articles which appeared in that journal on the composition of the army.

A correspondent of the Times at Paris says the ministerial situation is as follows: The Republican majority in the Chamber of Deputies refuses to co-operate with any Cabinet which will not on its formation impose conditions whereby President MacMahon is not to intervene at all, or only in a very limited degree, with the selection of the administrative staff. The President is determined not to agree to this. The Chamber at present is equally determined not to yield, and contemplates dissolution. The Sen-

ate will support President MacMahon, but the Deputies seem inclined to hold out against him on the dangerous ground of the Budget. The Budget Committee have resolved to suspend their proceedings until the new Cabinet is formed. The Deputies at the end of to-day's (Thursday) session will probably adjourn until Monday, and if the Cabinet is not formed in the interval, they will on reassembling adopt resolutions expressing their disapprobation. The idea is suggested of forming a Cabinet of the most distinguished Liberals in both Chambers. It is thought that a Cabinet composed of D. Audiffert, Simon Du-four, Decazes, Say, Waddington and the present Ministers of War and Marine, would be accepted by all parties involved in the present dispute. President MacMahon is willing to accept this combination, which would put an end to danger and restore peace and internal stability to the country.

A telegram from Bilbao says the requirements of the government are causing considerable excitement. It is believed that the deputies and municipalities throughout the Basque provinces will resign. Several deputies and Senators have returned to Bilbao suddenly from Madrid.

ROME, December 7.—Cardinal Simoni, successor of the late Cardinal Antonelli, has arrived here from Madrid.

## THE BROOKLYN HORROR.

**Three Hundred and Fifteen Bodies Recovered, and the Work Not Yet Completed.**

**The Fire Marshal Estimates the Number of Lives Lost at 350.**

**Further Particulars.**

NEW YORK, December 7.—At half-past ten o'clock last evening the bodies of two men were dug from the ruins, and both were identified by the remnants of their dresses worn on the stage. There were twelve hundred persons in the theater, five hundred of whom were in the galleries. This evening, notwithstanding the popularity of Miss Walton, the latest play at the Union Square Theater, the proprietors ordered that the theater be closed and a placard draped in mourning was placed at the entrance stating that in consequence of the terrible disaster in Brooklyn there would be no performance this evening.

At a late hour last night two hundred and eighty-five bodies had been recovered by the fire brigade. Miss Kate Claxton loses ten thousand dollars; Miss Ida Vernon, eight thousand dollars, and Shook & Palmer, thirty thousand dollars. The city authorities were in session yesterday to make arrangements for the interment in the Greenwood cemetery of the dead not identified.

The Times says: "Fire-Marshal Keedy, who has made an exhaustive examination of the circumstances attending the fire, is of opinion that at least three hundred and fifty persons perished in the flames.

The dimensions of the awful calamity which has befallen the city of Brooklyn in the destruction of its principal theater by fire and consequent loss of life, have not yet been realized. Enough is known, however, to make it certain that the catastrophe ranks among the most fatal of the kind ever recorded. According to the statements of all parties who profess to know anything as to the origin of the fire, it began on the stage. The business manager, Mr. Rogers, says that a piece of canvas, out of which trees, &c., are made, was broken from its fastenings, and hung from flies immediately over one of the border lights, near the center of the stage. The canvas had begun to smolder and the paint on it to crackle, and the carpenter was directed to ascend to one of the grooves and remove the dangerous object. He could barely reach it with his hand, and he drew it hastily up. The hasty motion through the air of the half-lighted and highly inflammable canvas caused it to burst into a flame, which rapidly spread to adjoining material, equally susceptible. All efforts to extinguish the flame were abortive, and the carpenter had to retire to save his own life.

The scene in the gallery after the alarm was raised is described as something horrible even to contemplate. Up till noon to-day 315 bodies had been removed. Of these 69 are identified, some by remnants of clothing remaining, and others by watches, chains and such articles, but few by features. The actors, Claude Barragoss and Harry Mardoch, are among the identified.

What are accepted as the bodies of the two actors are simply two black cin-ders. Around the trunk of one was a scorched buckskin undershirt, and beside the other was a piece of braid, apparently a portion of a stage dress. This afternoon a number of men will be set to work to clear away all the wreck in the auditorium. Hitherto their labors have been chiefly confined to the spaces formerly occupied by the lobby and stage. It is feared that when a careful search is made in the auditorium the bodies of a good many men who leaped in their frenzy from the galleries will be discovered. The police allow no person to enter within the wall of the theater, with the exception of men engaged in search of men. The small party of the ceiling and floors of the theater yet remaining are in a gaslike condition.

## California Cases.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 7.—Pools on a four-mile race were started this evening. Molly McCarthy, \$150; Mattie A., \$75; Josie C., \$25.50; Bellecette, \$22.50; Emma Shager, \$12; Lotta Lodie, \$11; Gentle Annie, \$10. Subsequently, Molly, one to twenty; Field, seventy-five. The bidding is lively.

## A Human Sacrifice.

POTLAND MAINE, December 7.—A foolish lad, residing in the family of John Moulton, a butcher at Gorham, was left in charge of an infant, and imitating what he had seen, he killed the child, skinned the body, cut and hung it up.

## Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—For Gulf States and Tennessee, partly cloudy weather and light local rains, with a falling barometer, slight change in temperature, and during the day winds from south and West. For Ohio valley, partly cloudy weather and southwest to north-west winds, falling followed by rising barometer and temperature near freezing.

## River Telegrams.

CAIRO, December 7.—Arrived—Capitol City, Vicksburg, 11 p.m.; Mollie Moore, St. Louis, 11 a.m. Departed—Coal Hill, New Orleans, 8 p.m.; Belle Memphis, St. Louis, 1 a.m. Weather fair and cool.

## Death of a Prominent Ex-Confederate Officer, and Formerly on the Staff of General Winfield Scott.

BALTIMORE, December 3.—Samuel Cooper, late Adjutant and Inspector General of the Confederate States army, and son of General Samuel Cooper, of Revolutionary fame, died this afternoon at Cameron, Fairfax county, Virginia, aged seventy-eight. He was born in New York, and graduated at West Point in 1815; was Adjutant General under Scott in 1852; resigned in 1861 and went to Montgomery, Alabama, when he was appointed Adjutant and Inspector General by Jeff. Davis; organized the Confederate army; was captured with Davis at Chancellorsville, North Carolina; was the husband of the sister of J. M. Mason, of the Trent affair. He leaves a wife, son and daughter.

Alcoholism is on the increase in Switzerland as everywhere else. It makes very great ravages, and has carried off numerous victims in certain districts. This is inferred from the fact that the number of deaths from delirium tremens is limited in many towns and cantons to one or two per 1000 deaths, while in others it rises to five or six, and in some localities even to thirty-five per 1000.

A secret agent of the Parisian police, wondering what attractions the sewers offered to so many gamins, followed some and found them fishing for rats with very strong wire lines. They explained that they got from five to ten cents (American) for the skins, according to size. They are turned into ladies' kid gloves.

## Strong Nerves an Attainable Blessing.

There are many who have never known the blessing of strong nerves, having been born with weak ones. Those who have, and through disease or some other cause, have suffered a loss of nerve power, can, by contrast, more fully appreciate the magnitude of the loss. The true way to repair it is to invigorate the system through the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which insures the thorough conversion of the food into pure, nourishing blood, from which the nervous system derives its strength. It is common with every other part of the bodily economy, rather vigor, the grand prerogative of health. The great secret of vitality and nervousness is that they not only exert a tonic influence, but are always followed by a fruitful reaction. Hence, far from being the cause with the Bitters, the primary action of which is most salutary, and whose after-effects are beneficial in the extreme.

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## STOCK DIVIDEND.

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OFFICE HOME (INSURANCE COMPANY),  
MEMPHIS, December 6, 1876.

## A T A REGULAR MEETING OF THE

Board of Directors of this Company a

Dividend of Six per Cent.

was declared on the capital stock and ordered to be credited on the stock notes.

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Office hours, 9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m. (44-100)

## MEETING.

**SOCIETA DI UNIONE E PATRIANNA ITALIANA**  
A STATED MEETING OF THE ABOVE-named society will take place at their hall, No. 200 Second street, this (THURSDAY) night, Dec. 7th, at 7 o'clock. A prompt attendance is urgently requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. Nomination of officers will take place.

By order J. D. MONTEDONICO, Pres't.  
P. D. CAWALE, Sec'y.

## REMOVAL.

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**L. B. McFARLAND,**

Attorney,

HAS REMOVED FROM 30 MADISON ST. to 22 Madison, over Hernando Insurance Company.

## BUTCHERS.

**Meat Cakes, 40 c per pound.**  
**Sheep Cakes, 7 c lb. (Lard & English).**

**H. SEES, SR., & SON,**

Corner of Second and Jefferson streets.

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